RECEPTION TO CANADIANS

Cape Town People Preparing to Give Our Boys a Grand Welcome on Arrival.

WILL MARCH THROUGH THE TOWN

And Are Sure to be Treated Like Princes, Whether Officially or Not.

London, Nov. 23.—(Telegram Cable.)—A cablegram from Cape Town to The Daily Mail says a hearty reception is being prepared for the Canadian South African regiment. It is probable that the municipality of Cape Town will give the Canadian troops an official welcome. This is somewhat surprising, in view of the Government's pro-Boer tendencies. When Sir Redvers Buller arrived not a flag was hoisted on a single Government building. The loyalists, however, will make up any shortcomings on the part of the Government. They are making every effort to obtain permission for the Canadians to march through the town, instead of entraining at the docks, as do other troops, but in any event the soldiers of the Dominion are sure to be accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

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Permission Granted.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—The military authorities have given permission to the Canadian contingent on its arrival to march through the city, which will be beautifully decorated, and the day will be observed as a holiday.

French-Canadian Loyalty.

London, Nov. 23.—(Telegram Cable.)—The Daily Chronicle cabled its correspondent in Toronto concerning French-Canadian feeling in regard to the war with the South African Republic. The correspondent's reply is to the effect that on the whole the feeling in Quebec, as in Canada generally, is one of active sympathy with Great Britain and general contentment under British institutions.

Commenting on its correspondent's views, the Chronicle says it is inclined to think that the cablegram is reassuring. The colonies, having intervened on so generous a scale, may fairly claim a share in the settlement. There can be no doubt. The Chronicle continues, that the colonial voice will be raised to reinforce the moderate party in the Cabinet and in the country.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY WON BY THE BRITISH FORCES.

Continued from Page 1.

Mafeking and Kimberley, however, seem to be quiet.

The Arundel Reconnaissance.

Later details regarding the Arundel reconnaissance say that the Boers there were engaged in destroying the railway. One account says that after the retirement an ambulance train with doctors was sent out from Naauwpoort. If this were so, the British casualties must have exceeded three.

Situation in Natal.

The situation in Natal remains obscure; fighting is reported both at Estcourt and Ladysmith. It was at first reported that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Willow Grange, leading to a belief that Gen. Hildyard had made a sortie. Later despatches announce it was White's sortie from Ladysmith, and he had inflicted a demoralizing defeat upon the Boers. It would be premature to give credence to either report. What is quite certain is that Ladysmith, Estcourt and Mooi River station are all isolated, and the Boers seem able, after detaching enough troops to hold three British forces, aggregating 17,000 men, to push on toward Pietermaritzburg, with some 7000 men.

Boers Everywhere in Force.

A disquieting feature of the whole campaign is the fact that all the advancing British generals report meeting the Boers in force. In view of the success of Gen. Joubert in partly paralyzing the relief columns, the question is being asked, what would have happened had he at the outset of the war, instead of sitting down before Ladysmith, pushed on to Pietermaritzburg?

The Dutch Rising.

Gen. Gatacre's report that the Dutch are rising causes public anxiety, as it tends to confirm rumors that have long been current.

Naval Guns to be Used.

A special despatch from Durban announces that more big naval guns were landed Wednesday and hurried to the front.

Prince Christian Victor left Mooi River camp before it was invested, bearing despatches to Pietermaritzburg.

Sixth Division for Active Service.

Late last evening it was asserted at Aldershot that the sixth division, now in process of mobilization, will actually be required for active service. Some of the yeomanry regiments have been warned for mobilization, owing to the scarcity of cavalry in Africa. It is also reported that another brigade of horse artillery will be mobilized.

ARREST OF THE DUTCH.

They Were Influential People at Naauwpoort, but Suspected of Disloyalty.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—For strategical reasons and to reassure the British population, General Gatacre has decided on a partial forward movement after the reinforcements arrive to-night.

Several further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort and in that neighborhood of influential Dutch suspected of disloyalty. Replying to deputations from Herschell regarding the intentions of the Free State forces at Ladygrey, Commandant Olivier declared that an invasion of the Herschell district was not intended. Nevertheless an incursion is anticipated and the natives are arming and preparing to resist.

ARCH TRAITOR ARRESTED.

Van Rensburg, Ringleader of the Rebels at Colesburg, Will Be Tried for Treason.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—Van Rensburg, the ringleader of the rebels at Colesburg, was arrested just as he was joining a Boer commando. Under orders from Gen. Gatacre, he will be tried for treason.

Transports at Durban.

London, Nov. 23.—The British transports Pavonia and Cephalonia arrived at Durban to-day with about 3000 troops, making the total arrivals of the first division 11,000 men. Another 4000 are expected within a few days.

THREE GENERALS IN CONTEST.

The Movements of Clery, Gatacre and Methuen—What They Have to Overcome.

London, Nov. 23.—Three British generals will vie with each other in the next ten days in trying to win glory against the Boers. While they are co-operating in a movement which has tactically unity, their commands are widely separated and, as far as immediate objectives are concerned, are independent of each other. As a result of this, rivalry among them is inevitable, and the military clubs here will follow the three campaigns with keenest interest.

The Three Generals.

The three commanders are Major-General Charels F. Clery, in Natal, who will lead the advance to relieve Ladysmith; Major-General Paul S. Methuen, commanding the flying column, which has already started to relieve Kimberley, and Major-General William F. Gatacre, commanding the British forces at Queenstown, in Central Cape Colony, who will push forward to the Orange Free State border with the object of diverting the Boers from the two British movements to the east and west.

All Are Noted.

All three generals have served with distinction in India, Egypt or South Africa. Clery is an authority on tactics. Methuen has commanded the Bechuanaland Horse, and knows as much as the Boers about South African fighting; Gatacre is an all-round fighter, who has seen long service in India, and fought with Kitchener in Egypt.

Two Relief Expeditions.

The two relief expeditions will hold public interest from the start. They are of two widely different characters. Clery, in Natal, is preparing to lead an army of horse, foot and dragoons, with heavy guns, up through tortuous passes, where his advance will be stubbornly contested. His ability will be taxed to the utmost and his success will accrue to him gradually, culminating in the wresting of Ladysmith from the Boers.

Methuen Over the Open Veldt.

Methuen's advance to the relief of Kimberley will be over the open veldt. He has no heavy artillery and his operations will consist in dashes of a brilliant nature and an endeavor to sweep the Boers before him in field fighting, a kind of warfare they are said to dislike. His troops are the lightest marching order, and will advance as often as possible under cover of darkness. With Methuen victory or defeat will probably be quick and decisive.

To Chase Out the Boers.

Meanwhile Gatacre, with a force of regulars and local volunteers, will attempt to force the Boers from Northern Cape Colony, capture the border towns and push on into Orange Free State territory. His expedition will not attract the immediate attention that Methuen's and Clery's will, but those who know Gatacre say they would not be surprised to learn that he had hoisted the British flag over Bloemfontein.

The forward movement of these generals will constitute the second chapter of the South African war, and Englishmen are expecting it will make a pleasanter ending than the first.

GEN. CLERY.

Although Major-General C. F. Clery has not seen the active service that others have, he has a knowledge of military tactics second to none in the British army. As Professor of Tactics, he held a position in R. M. C., Sandhurst, from 1872 to 1875. In 1879 he served in the Zulu war, and in Egypt, from 1882 till 1885, becoming Chief of the Staff there from 1886-'88. During 1895-'96 he was in command of 3rd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, from which he became Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Forces, and still holds that position.

GEN. METHUEN.

Paul Sandford Methuen, K.C.V.O., is another commander who owes much of his military training and all of his active service to African wars. He is descended from John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was born in 1845. In 1864 he became Lieut. of the Scots Guards. His first African service was on the Gold Coast in 1873, becoming Brigade-Major at Ashanti and for the Home District in 1874. He has seen diplomatic service, having been Military Attache in Berlin from 1877-'81. In 1882 he was made commandant at Headquarters, in Egypt, and commanded Methuen's Horse and the field force in Bechuanaland in 1884-'85. He became Maj. Gen. in 1890, and was in command of the Home District from 1892-'97.

GEN. GATACRE.

Major-General Gatacre is one of the staunchest and most reliable of the British generals, having made himself what he is to-day by reliability shown in the most hazardous work. He was born in 1843 and in 1862 entered the 77th Foot, passed the Staff College in 1874 and was appointed instructor in surveying, R. M. C., in 1875, which position he held till 1879. He took part in the Hazara expedition in 1888, Burma in 1889 and Chitral in 1895, in the latter conducting the actions at Mamugal and the passes of Jaubatai and Lowari. For this he received medal with clasp. He was also engaged in the Soudan, taking part in the first advances on Atbara in 1898 and on Khartoum and Omdurman.

KIMBERLEY, NOV. 12 TO 17.

There Were No Serious Engagements There Between Those Dates—Casualties Small.

London, Nov. 23.—The War Office this evening issued a despatch from Cape Town, which is a brief official diary of events at Kimberley from Nov. 12 to 17. It shows that no serious engagement occurred between those dates; that the British losses have been infinitely small, and that the Boer losses were probably very small. The final entry indicates that the Boers, anticipating the advance of the relief column under General Methuen, have taken up defensive positions to the south of the town.

Diary of Kimberley.

The despatch follows:

Kimberley, Nov. 12.—The Boers fired 400 shells yesterday. Our expenditure up to date is about 200 shells.

Nov. 13.—There was a desultory bombardment to-day, the Boer practice being indifferent.

Nov. 14.—The bombardment continued to-day.

Nov. 16.—At daybreak our mounted troops made a sortie. The morning was misty and our scouts came suddenly on the Boers, who fired wildly. An artillery engagement ensued. We had two men wounded.

Nov. 17.—There was another sortie at 2 o'clock yesterday from Bulfontein, which drove the enemy to the edge of Alexander's fontein. Our only casualty was a captain wounded. It is reported that the Boers are concentrating south of Kimberley and now occupy laagers at Stagsteinfontein station and Scholz Nek. Their camp is practically surrounded by coppice and the country is suitable for their tactics.

GEN. CLERY GETS DRAGOONS.

First Dragoons Ordered From Cape Town for Durban to Join the Relief.

London, Nov. 23.—The Admiralty announces that the 1st Dragoons left Cape Town to-day for Durban to reinforce General Clery, whose advance is delayed by lack of cavalry.

THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

Steamer Waiwera With the Colonial Troops on Board Has Arrived at Cape Town.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—The steamer Waiwera, with the New Zealand contingent of troops on board, has arrived here.

THE BASUTOS ARE BRITISH.

Boers Fail in Their Attempt to Get Them to Take a Stand on Their Behalf.

London, Nov. 23.—An official despatch from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain reports that thus far the efforts of the Boers to provoke an uprising among the Basutos or to start a civil war have been unsuccessful. The Governor of Cape Colony says: "The Boers informed Chief Jonathan that if he would join them he would be defended. If he remained neutral they told him he would not be molested, but they declared that he must expel the British magistrate and allow his fellow-tribesmen to pass freely into the Orange Free State, whose Government, in return, would guarantee Basutoland to the Basutos in perpetuity.

Their Attitude Satisfactory.

"The great concern of the Boers is the crops, which will rot unless Basuto labor can be obtained. Evidently, the natives have been affected by the reports of repeated Boer successes, but their general attitude is satisfactory."

LOCATING THE ENEMY.

The Dutch Rising Continues in the Broken Nail Districts of Cape Colony.

London, Nov. 23.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Forrestier-Walker at Cape Town:

"Gen. Gatacre reports having yesterday (Wednesday) encamped a battalion of infantry near Putter's Kraal, and that reinforcements of mountain infantry, with half a battalion of infantry, arrived at the same camp to-day.

The Dutch Rising Continues.

"The Dutch rising continues in the Broken Nall districts. The police at Molten's report that armed Dutch have left Cradock (Cape Colony) to join the rebels at Broken Nall, taking with them armed natives. Gen. French conducted a reconnaissance toward Arundel, which he found held in strength. He withdrew with three men wounded.

"The Boers are reported moving from Natal to the vicinity of Bloemfontein.

"Telegraphic communication with Belmont has been opened, and a heavy engagement is reported.

"The postmaster at Hopetown reports that the Kuruman people have defeated the north rebels."

Mafeking Safe on Nov. 15.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—The Boers occupied Steynsburg, southwest of Burghersdorp, on Monday.

Mafeking was safe as late as Nov. 15.

EQUAL FREEDOM FOR ALL.

Sir Alfred Milner Issues a Proclamation to Dispel False Reports Sent Abroad.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—Sir Alfred Milner has issued a proclamation to the people of the colony, in the course of which he says:

"It is my duty to dispel false reports regarding the policy and intentions of the Imperial Government. Misleading manifestos from beyond the border represent the Imperial authorities as desiring to oppress the Dutch, and the idea has spread abroad that the Dutch will be deprived of their constitutional rights. There is absolutely no truth in such allegations. The Imperial Government desires the greatest freedom of self-government for both Dutch and British, and it is the extension, not the curtailment, of the constitutional rights that are solely endangered by rebellion. The Imperial Government adheres firmly to the principle of equal freedom for all loyal colonists."

Buller Now in Natal.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—General Buller has gone to Natal. He is expected to return here shortly.

Mr. Logan Tells of the Victory.

Orange River, Nov. 23.—The Hon. Mr. Logan, a member of the Cape Colony Legislative Council, who has just returned here from Belmont, says the British troops engaged the Boers this side of Belmont, their artillery practice being splendid. The British infantry carried the kopjes at the point of the bayonet, and drove the Boers from their positions.

THE PRETORIA PRISONERS.

U. S. Consul Macrum Says They Are Being Well Treated by the Boers, but in Confinement.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—A Cape Town despatch to The Record says: J. G. Stowe, United States Consul-General at Cape Town, today received a telegram from United States Consul Macrum at Pretoria, reporting that the British prisoners held there are in excellent health, there being no cases of scurvy among them, as was reported. The officers chafe, however, under confinement, desiring release on parole.

Mr. Stowe also inspected the prisoners' quarters at Sinsterfontein, south of this city, where the Boers captured in battle are confined. He found that they also are well treated and in excellent health, but eagerly looking forward to exchange and the chance of another go at the British.

BRITISH NOW PREPARED

To Act Against the Boer Aggression in Cape Colony—Free Staters and the War.

Cape Town, Nov. 22.—(Evening.)—The constant arrival of transports and the entraining of troops for the mysterious north are the chief incidents among the military. Although the authorities exercise a strict watch over the transmission of news, it is permitted to say now that they are prepared to act against the Boer aggression in the north. Although it is absurd to underrate the Free Staters, it is the opinion of many competent to judge that if a plebiscite were taken it would show a majority against war.

BOERS ATTACK MOOI RIVER,

But the British Artillery is in Good Position on Three Sides of the Station.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 23.—(10 a.m.)—The Boers' guns began to shell the camp at 5 a.m. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the east, west and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8 o'clock, when it ceased for an hour. The Boers recommenced at 9, and dropped three shells into the camp. They are still firing at intervals, with no damage, although their aim is good. A patrol of Thornycroft's horse has returned from the direction of Rosetta and reports all quiet there.

GEN. WHITE STILL AT WORK.

During a Night Attack on Ladysmith Several Boer Positions Were Captured.

Durban, Nov. 23.—(7.45 p.m.)—The Natal Times this evening says: "During a night attack on Sunday, Gen. White captured several Boer positions with guns and much material."

BRITISH MUST HAVE THEM.

No Settlement But a United South Africa on the Canadian Plan.

London, Nov. 24.—The Daily Chronicle says: "We learn that the Cabinet has decided that the basis of settlement in South Africa will be a united South Africa, modelled upon the Canadian plan. The details have not yet been settled, but it is practically certain that no terms of peace will be accepted by the British Government short of the British occupation of Pretoria and Bloemfontein."

CAPE DUTCH IN THE WAR.

An Able Writer Points Out the Different Aspect in Case They Had Been Hostile.

New York Tribune, Nov. 23.

Scarcely any feature of the South African war has been more significant than the attitude of the Dutch population of Cape Colony. A letter which we published a few days ago commented upon and explained the attitude of the Dutchmen of Aliwal North. (It was written, by the way, not by an Englishman, but by a man of Teutonic birth.) Much the same might be said concerning the majority of the Cape Dutch, though without the special explanation that applies to Aliwal North, the general explanation being, however, not widely different from it. There has been no general rising in aid of Messrs. Kruger and Steyn. It is said in to-day's despatches that the unexpectedly large number of Boers in the field causes the suspicion that many disaffected Cape burghers are joining them. That may be so. But there is no specific proof of it, while it is certain that, as a whole, the people of the Cape remain loyal to the British Crown, and the Cape Ministry continues to serve the Queen.

It must be frankly admitted that this is not what was expected on either side. The great fear in England, before the war, was, as we made clear in these columns at the time, that hostilities with the Transvaal would provoke insurrection at the Cape, and lead to a general race war throughout all South Africa. That was one of the considerations which most restrained the British Government in its negotiations with the Transvaal. On the other hand, there is no doubt that Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn both confidently looked for a "sympathetic strike" at the Cape. Mr. Steyn's remarkable proclamation to the Cape Dutch at the outbreak of the war was not so much an appeal as a signal. Its tone was that of a summons to take a prearranged course. Nor was ground lacking for such views on both sides. The Afrikander Bund was formed for the purpose of destroying British sovereignty at the Cape, and making all South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambesi, a Dutch confederation. The Rev. Mr. Du Toit, who organized the Bund, made no secret of that fact. We do not say that Mr. Hofmeyr, Mr. Sauer and Dr. Te Water, the present chief spirits of the Bund, cherish any such ambition, though they have, and not without reason, been suspected of it. Perhaps they have done so in theory, but have not been willing to put their theory into practice.

There can be no question that any widespread rising of the Cape Dutch in aid of the Boer states would have given the war a far different aspect, from both a military and a moral point of view. The Dutch in Cape Colony considerably outnumber the British, and are their peers in civilization and in efficiency, in peace or war. Their rebellion against the Crown would have made the military problem incomparably more difficult to solve. It would have been necessary for the British to bombard Cape Town and force a landing for their troops there, and then to fight their way over every inch of the road northward. Nor would the moral effect of such rising have been less marked. It would have correspondingly greatly the protest of the Boers against British sovereignty, and would have influenced strongly the opinion and judgment of the outside world. How great this latter influence would have been may easily be estimated from the contrary influence which the lack of such uprising has produced. People are saying, and with no little reason, that if the Dutch majority at the Cape, after so many years of British rule, are contented to remain under British sovereignty, and will not raise a hand that sovereignty, and will not raise a hand to save their brother Dutchmen at the north from being subjected to it, why, then, surely that sovereignty cannot be so intolerable a tyranny after all. It is not conceivable that the Cape Dutchmen have been crushed into supine helotry.

The conclusion to be drawn from the conduct of the Dutchmen at the Cape, then, is that, despite their occasional political unrest, and despite some disaffection toward the Crown, and even active sympathy and co-operation with the Boers, they are on the whole well content with their estate as British subjects, and have no mind to try to change it by violent means. They have found in it protection, order and high prosperity. They feel themselves to be better off, both politically and industrially, than their brethren in the Transvaal. And they would rather see the Transvaal raised to the level of the Cape than the Cape lowered to the level of the Transvaal. That, as we have said, is one of the most significant features of the whole case.

CANADIAN BOY FOUND DEAD.

Was From Bradford, Ont., and Studying at a Medical College in Toledo—Was He Murdered?

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 23.—W. L. Thomas of Bradford, Ont., a medical student at a local college, met death mysteriously at Ironville, a suburb, early this morning. His body was found under the derrick of an oil well at 9 o'clock. His clothing was torn and bedraggled, and there are contusions on the head and face. Little is known of Thomas here. He has been working his way through college, and was employed by Dr. T. A. Miller, 625 Adams-street, who identified him at 8 o'clock this evening. It is thought that Thomas was murdered.

PARNELL HOMESTEAD SAVED.

Lord Mayor Tallon Will Go Home With $5000 More Than He Asked.

New York, Nov. 23.—At the Hoffman House to-night, Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker and general secretary of Tammany Hall, presented Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin, in the name of Tammany Hall, with a certified cheque for £3000, to save the Parnell homestead. This was $5000 in excess of the amount needed.

PAPAL DELEGATE'S WORDS.

Canadian Catholics Have the Warm Esteem of the Pope.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—(Special.)—In reply to an address presented by the people of Valleyfield to Mgr. Falconio, the papal delegate said that he felt happy to state on behalf of the Holy See that a great esteem was entertained by the head of the church for the faithful of Canada. Nothing will more please the Holy See, said Mgr. Falconio, than to hear that the youth of Canada has not forgotten the traditions of its ancestors.

REMEMBERED SPANISH QUEEN.

Emperor William Requested That His Thanks Be Tendered.

London, Nov. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The Spanish Ambassador in London has telegraphed the Spanish Government that, after the Windsor banquet, Emperor William requested him to convey His Majesty's thanks to the Queen Regent for the welcome given to the German Princes and the mission bearing the Cross of the Black Eagle for the young King. Empress Augusta and the Queen also expressed their admiration, the ambassador says, for the tact and success with which the Queen Regent rules over Spain."

CHOSEN HEIRESS TO $1,000,000.

Young Woman of Stevens Point, Wis., Accepts an Offer of a Fortune.

Stevens Point, Wis., Nov. 23.—Hattie Smith, the 18-year-old daughter of a retired farmer, Thomas Smith, has been chosen as heiress to $1,000,000. Miss Smith's grand uncle, Richard Smith, a wealthy business man of Glasgow, Scotland, has signed a contract to settle $1,000,000 on Miss Smith when she arrives at 21 years of age in consideration of her going to Glasgow to live with the old gentleman and brighten his last years. She will go to Glasgow in August. She will graduate from the local high school in June. Her uncle is 92 years old. Mr. Smith is now visiting in this country in Chicago and Elroy, Wis.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYNDICATE

Marconi Has Secured Some Strong Capitalists in America.

Trenton, N.J., Nov. 23.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, with an authorized capital of $10,000,000, one half of which is preferred stock, with eight per cent. non-cumulative dividend. The incorporators are: Guglielmo Marconi, London, Eng.; Isaac L. Rice and August Belmont, New York; Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia, and Robert Goodbody, Paterson, N.J.

Mr. Carruthers Better.

Mr. William Carruthers, the well-known horseman, who has been laid up for the past six weeks in St. Michael's Hospital, has almost recovered, and will be able to leave that institution the first of the week.

CRUELTIES OF SCHOOL LIFE

Hazing and Piling Caused the Death of a Bright and Robust Boy.

IT WAS AN ARISTOCRATIC SCHOOL

At Which Young Martin Bergen Received Such Injuries as to Cause His Death.

New York, Nov. 23.—Hazing has claimed another life, that of one of the youngest boys in the aristocratic Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, N.J.

The victim was Martin V. Bergen, a son of P. V. Bergen, a rich man of Princeton, and a representative of one of the oldest families of New Jersey. Martin died of peritonitis at his father's home yesterday afternoon, his illness developing from injuries received on Friday night.

At the Lawrenceville School there is a practice known as "piling," to which the newcomers are subjected by the boys who have spent a year there, and stand in the relation of sophomores to the first year boys.

A dozen or more victims are heaped, one upon another, and then some of their tormentors pile upon them, while others jump up and down upon the whole mass.

Bergen a Victim of Piling.

This is what happened to young Bergen, among other freshmen in knickerbockers, last Friday night. The youngsters were captured by the hazing party of their immediate elders and taken to an open lot near the school. Bergen complained after the ordeal of pains in his stomach, but these passed away and he kept that sturdy silence about his hurt which passes for chivalry among schoolboys.

Attacks of nausea followed on Sunday night. They did not yield to simple remedies, and he was sent home to Princeton on Monday morning. On Tuesday the symptoms of peritonitis developed. Dr. Bergen, the family physician, told the boy's father that there was very little chance of recovery, but he telegraphed for a New York specialist. Before the latter's arrival an operation was forced upon Dr. Bergen by Martin's condition, for the boy was in great agony. He died before the New York surgeon reached him.

The Lawrenceville School is one of the highest repute. Endowed liberally by members of rich and famous Greene family of New Jersey, it is primarily a "feeder" for Princeton University. It is modelled to some extent upon English schools, the classes being called "forms," and the principal the "head master."

"Highest Class Governs Itself.

The fourth form, or highest class, lives apart in a handsome house, arranged like a college dormitory, and governs itself. Indeed, rules are almost unknown at the school, the boys being placed on their honor from the very beginning.

Sons of United States Attorney-General John W. Griggs of New Jersey and former Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland are pupils at Lawrenceville, and the general tone of the place is decent and exclusive. Athletics are cultivated to a high degree and the boys are expected by their masters to become hard and healthy through constant practice of football and other vigorous sports.

Young Bergen, even at his entrance, was a hearty and robust lad, able to stand all the customary rough play of his fellows, so that the hazers had not a weakling or a milksop to deal with.

MRS. O'NEILL'S APPLICATION

To Have Witnesses Examined in the United States Was Granted—Montreal Notes.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Judge Wurtele today granted the application made in the case of Mrs. H. J. O'Neill, the Chicago woman, charged with defrauding her creditors, for the appointment of a commission to examine witnesses in the United States. Mr. Sicott, ex-Clerk of the Crown, was appointed the commissioner, and will go to Chicago to take evidence. In the meantime Mrs. O'Neill will be left here.

Montreal Items.

F. R. E. Brown, for many years mechanical superintendent of the I.C. Railway, has been appointed secretary of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney, C.B., with headquarters at Montreal.

No word has yet been received of the Elder-Dempster S.S. Merrimac. The vessel is now 15 days overdue and it is feared she has met with some mishap.

A SICKENING TRAGEDY.

Bodies of a Woman and Three Children Found at Their Home in Pennsylvania.

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 23.—The horribly mutilated bodies of a woman and her three children were found this evening at their home on a small farm about a mile from the town of Montgomery, this county. A short time ago a pedlar named Hummell married the widow of a farmer, and took up his residence with her on the farm. The widow has three children. For the past week neighbors passing the farm noticed that there was no signs of habitation. An investigation was made to-day, and, to the horror of the investigators, the bodies of two of the children were found hidden beneath the straw stack. On going into the house the bodies of the mother and the other child were found lying in the sleeping apartment. Hummell was seen at Montgomery yesterday, but nothing is known of his whereabouts since that time.

FLOOD ALARMS IN RUSSIA.

Neva River and Two Canals Are on the Rampage.

Moscow, Nov. 23.—High water in the Neva River is causing great alarm in St. Petersburg. The river has already risen six feet, flooding the vast Galernaja district and Golodai Island adjoining it on the north, as well as Goutouyoff Island, just across the mouth of the Great Neva, to the south.

Fear for Central St. Petersburg.

It is feared that the Foutanka and Moika Canals, running through the central part of the city, will also overflow their channels, in which case much damage to the foundations of the buildings in the neighboring streets must result.

KILLARNEY LAKES NOT SOLD.

Were Put Up at Auction, but the Bids Were Too Low.

Dublin, Nov. 23.—The Lakes of Killarney were offered for sale yesterday by North, the well-known auctioneer. There was a large attendance, and the bidding reached £51,000. This being regarded as an insufficient sum, the property was withdrawn for sale by private negotiation.

The U. S. Hospital Ship.

London, Nov. 23.—The fund for fitting out the Maine as a hospital ship now exceeds £18,000, exclusive of the receipts of the concert directed by Mrs. Brown-Potter. At the meeting of the executive committee of the fund to-day, three American surgeons and five nurses, who recently arrived, presented themselves, and were cordially received by Lady Randolph Churchill and her colleagues.

English Boxers in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Arrangements were made to-day to have the quartet of English boxers appear here at Tattersalls on the night of Dec. 8. Dave Wallace will meet Henry Lyons, the local colored feather weight, Ben Jordan will fight Tommy White, Will Curley will take on young McClellan of Pittsburg and Bobby Dobbs either "Shorty" Ahern or Matty Matthews of Brooklyn. Each bout will be for six rounds.

Twiddle your thumbs, if you've nothing better to do, in the time that's saved by washing with Pearline. Better be sitting in idleness than to spend unnecessary time washing with soap, doing unhealthy and wearying work. But almost every woman has something or other that she talks of doing "when I get time for it." Washing with Pearline will save time for it. 576

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ENFORCE THE PRESENT LAW

And Make Liquor Business Disgraceful, Instead of Building Inebriate Asylums, Said Jury.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The grand jury made its final presentment at the Assizes this afternoon. Dealing with Mr. Justice Falconbridge's request that they consider a proposal made by the Prisoners' Aid Society to establish hospitals for inebriates, the jury replied: "It is our opinion that if the laws at present on the statute books were enforced, and in a more severe manner, and if the clergymen of the various churches would ostracise the saloonkeeper and make the business disgraceful (the selling of intoxicating liquor by the glass), things would assume a better appearance. In any event the suggestion to establish a hospital at Toronto will likely be carried out by the Ontario Government, and it would be judicious, in our opinion, to await developments."

WHEELED INTO A CAR.

Walter Hamm Met With a Serious Accident Yesterday Morning on Queen Street.

In trying to avoid a collision with another bicyclist, Walter Hamm, whose home is on Elgin-avenue, took his life in his hands, and was nearly killed. He was wheeling down University-avenue yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, on his way to work. At Queen-street he attempted to turn to the east, but on seeing an approaching wheelman, turned quickly to the west, and ran directly into the side of a car. He was thrown to the sidewalk and rendered unconscious.

P. C. Andy Irwin of No. 1 Station, who was passing at the time, went to the unfortunate man's rescue, and picked him up. He was then taken to a physician's surgery, where his injuries, which consist of a deep gash over his right ear and several cuts on his face, were dressed.

STRATHCONA AT BIRMINGHAM.

Regretted Lack of Emigration to Canada—Imperialism Strong in This Country.

London, Nov. 23.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner, addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, regretted the lack of English emigrants to Canada. Imperialism, he declared, was as strong in Canada as in England. The tariff was not an actual source of gratification to everyone and ideal. What the Canadian Government had set before themselves was free trade as it is in England, a revenue tariff sufficient to meet the financial requirements of the country without being obliged to resort to direct taxation.

Rt. Hon. T. C. Ritchie, M.P., former president of the Board of Trade, speaking to the Croydon Chamber of Commerce yesterday, referred to Canada's preferential trade policy. He expressed the hope that other colonies would follow the example of the Dominion, and that the results would be as satisfactory to Britain as they must be to the colonies.

MR. JAMES BRYCE'S IDEAS.

British Statesman Who Thinks Loyalty to the Mother Country Keeps Down Independent Feeling.

London, Nov. 23.—Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., former president of the Board of Trade and ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, paid considerable attention to the colonies in addressing his constituents of Aberdeen yesterday. He said the spirit of independence in Australia was kept in check by affection for the Mother Country and pride in her greatness, seconded by complete identity of blood and speech. In Canada also, Mr. Bryce added, the spirit of independence was restrained by the same influences, added to the natural rivalry existing between Canadians and the people of the United States.

Comment is made on the opinions expressed by Mr. Bryce by The Pall Mall Gazette, which says everybody appeals to Canada as an example.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, England, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlin, arrived at the castle on a flying visit during the day, which, in view of his recent visit to Hatfield House, the residence of the Premier, is causing much speculation. Mr. Chamberlain, immediately after his arrival, interviewed Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador; subsequently conferring with Count Von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Emperor William, on his return from shooting, summoned Count Von Hatzfeldt to a long audience, Mr. Chamberlain also had an interview with Emperor William.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to London without seeing the Queen, who was out driving.

HAD A FAMILY DINNER.

British and German Royalty Feasted in the Evening After Various Recreations.

Windsor, England, Nov. 23.—Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein shot in the great park this morning near Cumberland Lodge, where they lunched. The two young German Princes visited the Houses of Parliament in London in the forenoon.

There was a strictly family dinner at the castle this evening, but the Queen was not present, owing to the death of the Princess of Lohningen. For the same reason, the military band will not play at the castle during the remainder of the Imperial visit.

GRAND TRUNK ADVERTISING SCHEME

Biograph Pictures of the Niagara Arch Bridge to Be Shown in Europe.

Buffalo, Nov. 23.—The Grand Trunk Railroad will advertise its grand arched bridge at Niagara Falls in a unique but attractive way. Yesterday a series of biograph pictures were taken of the bridge with two standard passenger trains crossing at the time, the photographic machine being placed on the Gorge tracks beneath. These sliding pictures will be reproduced at the Paris Exposition and also through Europe and America, the cost being estimated at $50,000.

Toronto Winners at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—At the Dog Show to-day among the first prizes awarded were the following:

Fox terriers, novice, dogs—Norfolk Rarebit, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto.

Smooth fox terriers, puppies, bitches—Norfolk Ruby, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto.

Novice bitches—Norfolk Ruby, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto.

Limit, bitches—Norfolk Clorita, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto.

Open, bitches—Champion Norfolk Handicraft, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto.

Russian wolf hounds, limit, dogs and bitches—Koular Terra Cotta Kennels, East Toronto.

MILLER IS STILL ON DECK

And the Shekels Continue to Roll in, Notwithstanding His Recent Arrest.

THE BANKS WENT BACK ON HIM

Saying They Took His Account Without Knowing What Manner of Man He Was.

New York, Nov. 23.—William F. Miller, manager of the Franklin Syndicate, at No. 144 Floyd-street, Brooklyn, who was arrested the day before yesterday in an action for slander and released afterwards on $5000 bail, was taking in money as usual at his so-called banking house in Williamsburg at 9 o'clock last night. The fact of his arrest did not seem to have had the effect of stopping entirely the people who are depositing their cash with him on the promise that they will receive in return 520 per cent. per year, or 10 per cent. a week. Several depositors were there last night who had intended to withdraw their money, but when they saw that others were depositing they thought it would be safe to wait a little longer and get another dividend or two, they said.

There was no change in the action of the banks which have compelled Miller to withdraw his deposits. Mr. Morgan, cashier of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn, where Miller had an account, until he was requested to bank elsewhere, said that his bank could not afford to do business with Miller. The bank took Miller's account without knowing what kind of a business the man was carrying on. Within two weeks so many inquiries were received from countrymen that Miller was told to go elsewhere lest the bank should seem in the slightest manner to countenance his schemes.

At the "syndicate" office last night every one in authority was said to be out. This one in less than 10 minutes was a mistake. Miller was sitting at his desk. When his identity had been established a reporter was told that he was so busy that he could not be seen for an hour at least. This, too, was an error, for Miller did see the reporter in less time. He refused to discuss his arrest or his business and referred all questions to his attorney, R. A. Ammon of the Bennett Building.

The other men in the office said that they were only check-writers or cashiers or typewriters and that they did not know any more about the business than so many mechanical contrivances. The company's financial literature is going out in large quantities.

MILAN IS UNCOMFORTABLE.

The Ex-King of Servia May Quit the Kingdom Owing to the People's Hostility.

Belgrade (via. Semlin, Hungary), Nov. 23.—It is declared, on fairly good authority, that ex-King Milan is about to quit Servia altogether. He has just returned to Belgrade from Nisch (Nissa), the second capital, which he has not left since he transported the skuptschina and the so-called machinery of justice thither, in order quietly to carry out his plans for the suppression of radicalism and the radicals.

Situation is Intolerable.

The father of King Alexander is reasonably thick-skinned, but it is credibly reported that since his persecution of the radicals, embodying, as they do, some of the best elements in Servian political life, he has found his situation intolerable. His life has been filled with every dread of Servian subjects despise while they tremble at him. Wherever he goes, faces are averted, and what the people dare not say aloud, comes to his ears in whispers. Servians will be more surprised, therefore, if Milan remains in the country than if they hear, any day, that he has